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supplementary to the general warming of hot-water pipes or stoves; and it is said that on a safe estimate more than half of the present consumption of about 32,000,000 tons per year could thus be saved.

The competitive power of Great Britain, it is held, has been affected by two factors: (1) The steady increase of the cost of working, and (2) the imposition of the export duty early in 1901. Nevertheless, Great Britain has lost little ground as a coal-trading nation, except in countries where a local supply has been developed and in markets which more naturally are commercially tributary to Germany and to the United States. On the whole the report is rather reassuring to the traditional British faith in the free operation of economic laws.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

*Washington, D. C.*

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**Cutler, James E.** *Lynch Law*. Pp. ix, 287. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

Dr. Cutler has put all students of social conditions in the United States under deep obligation by his careful and comprehensive study. The book opens with a general survey and an attempt to trace the origin of the term "lynch," which is found to be of Virginia extraction, originally used of extra legal whippings. The author then distinguishes between the frontier justice where regular courts are not established and what is to-day generally called lynching in otherwise law-governed communities. The question is then extended chronologically and the presence of such events shown from early time. The arguments in justification are cited and the attempts to overcome it by laws punishing lynchers are reviewed. Many accounts of actual occurrences are given. The author believes that the explanation lies in the attitude of the American people towards the law, that we have not yet developed to the point where law *as law* is respected as in Europe. Hence lynching is tolerated because in considerable measure as a sort of common law. Our situation is further complicated by the race differences. It will not cease till public sentiment really condemns it. The author is hopeful about the future. The few lynchings in the past nine months would seem to indicate a rising tide of opposition. Tables showing number of lynchings are given and detailed analyses made. The volume will repay careful study, even if exception is occasionally taken to some of the author's conclusions. The volume represents a great amount of research work and the author is to be congratulated upon the manner in which the material is presented.

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**Fish, Carl Russell.** *The Civil Service and Patronage*. Vol. XI. Harvard Historical Studies. Pp. xi, 280. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

This book is distinctively a history of the patronage, and as such deserves recognition as a valuable contribution in this particular field. The author is

to be commended for the able manner in which he has exploited the original sources. Official documents and private letters of the leading statesmen have been examined with great diligence. From the vast mass of material concerning executive appointments, he has sifted out practically all that is historically important and arranged it in an attractive and scholarly manner. One chapter traces the genesis of the spoils system—and here the author is careful to say that this system was not the work of Jackson or indeed of any one man, but the result of gradual development. Another deals with the machinery of the spoils system, while a third discusses the present status of the civil service reform movement.

With all his care for detail, Mr. Fish has not explained fully the real effect of the Crawford bill, he has neglected to give Thomas Allen Jenckes full credit for the part which he played in bringing about civil service reform, and he has overlooked much that is important in the Pendleton bill. While it is perhaps more courteous to say little about the present administration, a few general remarks as to the President's attitude would have added much to the real value of the work. In short, the political significance of events has been forced to give way in too many instances, to a narration of facts purely historical. However, Mr. Fish brings out clearly the thought, that the full appreciation of the evils of the spoils system ought not to blind us to the fact that it did a genuine service, which could have been performed in no other way, and for this reason the nefarious system was well worth its full cost. He says: "The true cause for the introduction of this system was the triumph of Democracy." He then goes on to show that because of party organization, civil service has of necessity become the pay roll of the party leader. Limited patronage is a necessity to organized parties, but the worst elements have been eliminated, and we can look in the near future for further improvement in dealing with the power of appointment.

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**Jebb, Richard.** *Studies in Colonial Nationalism.* Pp. xv, 336. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.; London: Edward Arnold, 1905.

While warmly advocating Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for preferential tariffs, Mr. Jebb believes that every effort made to bring the parts of the empire closer together must respect and encourage the national aspirations of the self-governing colonies. As soon as any colony arrives at national maturity, socially, commercially and politically, as is already the case in Canada and Australia, its independent status should be fully and freely recognized by the mother country. New Zealand has the potentialities of independent nationality, while South Africa, as a result of the war, is in a position to overcome racial differences and grow into compact nationality as Canada has done.

The author considers the whole agitation for imperial federation based on an absolute failure to appreciate separate national ideals, since in the minds